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Advertisess will please endeavor to send in their favor

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853.
The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California-Legislature Democratic. Connecticut-Legislature to be chosen in April, 1852.

Tennessee-Legislature Whig.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.
Whigs in italic: Democrats in roman—those marked F. S.
are Free-soilers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as
Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State

Rights men.		
	erm	Term
ALABAMA. En	pires.	MICHIGAN. Expir
Jeremiah Clemens -		Alpheus Felch 18
Wm. R. King (S. R.) -	1855	Lewis Cass 18
ARKANSAS.	1010	MISSOURI.
Wm. K. Sebastian -	1853	David R. Atchison - 18
Solon Borland	1855	Henry S. Geyer 18
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Truman Smith	1855	John P. Hale (F.S.) - 18
	1857	Moses Norris, jr 18
CALIFORNIA.	Shock	NEW YORK.
Wm. M. Gwin	1855	Wm. H. Seward (F.S.) 18
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	1857	Hamilton Fish 18
DELAWARE.	2222	NEW JERSEY.
Presley Spruance	1855	Jacob W. Miller 18
James A. Bayard	1857	Robert F. Stockton - 18
FLORIDA.	Lucia	NORTH CAROLINA.
Jackson Morton	1855	Willie P. Mangum - 18
Stephen R. Mallory -	1857	George E. Badger 18
GEORGIA.	nida.	OHIO.
John M. Berrien	1853	Salmon P. Chasé(F.S.) 18
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	Benjamin F. Wade - 18
INDIANA.		PENNSTLVANIA.
James Whitcomb	1855	James Cooper 18.
Jesse D. Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead, jr. 18
Stephen A. Douglas -	1853	John H. Clarke 18
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James 18
IOWA.	2090	SOUTH CAROLINA.
George W. Jones	1853	R. B. Rhett (S.R.) 18
Augustus C. Dodge -	1855	A. P. Butler (S.R.) - 18
KENTUCKY.	4000	TENNESSEE.
Joseph R. Underwood	1853	John Bell 18
Henry Clay	1855	18
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.
Sol. U. Downs (U.) -	1853	Sam Houston 18
Pierre Soule (S. R.) -	1855	Thomas J. Rusk 18
MAINE.	2000	VERMONT.
Jas. W. Bradbury -	1853	William Upham 18
Hannibal Hamiin -	1857	Solomon Frote 18
MASSACHUSETTS.	-	VIRGINIA.
John Davis	1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.) 18
Chas. Sumner (F.S.) -	1857	Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) - 18
MARYLAND.	Audi	WISCONSIN.
James A. Peurce	1855	Isaac P. Walker 18.
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Henry Dodge 18
Thomas G. Truce	III ECOLOR	The Control of the Co
W 0 W (III.)	MISSIS	SIPPL.

Mississippi.

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857 Mesars. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Freesoilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the MEMBERS ELECT. ALABANA.

1 John Bragg, (S. R.)

5 George S. Houston

2 James Abercrombie

6 W. R. W. Cobb

3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.)

7 Alex. White

4 William R. Smith	
ARX	ANBAB.
1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R	.)
CONN	BCTICUT.
1 Charles Chapman	3 C. F. Cleveland
2 C. M. Ingersoll	4 O. S. Seymour
CALL	FORNIA.
1 Edward P. Marshall	2 - McCork
DEL	AWARE.
1 George R. Riddle	
	ORIDA.
1 Edward C. Cabell	
GH	OBGIA.
1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.)	5 E. W. Chastair
2 James Johnson, (U.)	6 Junius Hillyer

2 James Johnson, (U.)
3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.)
4 Charles Murphy, (U.)
8 Robert Thombs, (U.) 6 Willis A. Gorman 7 John G. Davis 8 Daniel Mace 9 Graham N. Fitch 10 Samuel Brenton

5 Wm. A. Richardson 6 Thomas Campbell 7 Richard Pates 1 William H. Bissell 2 Willis Allen 3 Orlando B. Picklin 4 Richard S. Moloney 1 Lincoln L. Clark 2 Bernhardt Henn KENTUCKY.

6 Addison White
7 Humphrey Marshall
8 John C. Breckinridge
9 J. C. Mason
10 R. C. Stanton 1 Linn Boyd 2 Benj. E. Grey 3 Presley Euring 4 William T. Wood 5 James Stone

LOUISIANA.
R.) 3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.)
4 Isase E. Morse (S. R.) 1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.) 2 J. Aristide Landry 5 Ephraim R. Smart 6 Israel Washburn, jr. 7 Thomas J. D. Fuller

William Appleton Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.) James H. Duncan J. T. 6 George T. Davis
7 John Z. Goodrich
8 Horace Mann, (F. S.)
9 Orin Fowler
10 Zeno Scudder

MARTLAND. 4 Thomas F. Welsh 5 Alexander Evans 5 Alexander Evant 6 Joseph S. Cattenau MICHIGAN.

3 Wm. McWillie, (S. R.) 4 A. B. Dawson, (U.)

John G. Floyd Obadiah Bowne Emanuel B. Hart J. H. Hobart Haws

1 Amos Tuck, (F. S.)
2 Charles H. Peasleo

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
3 Jared Perkins
4 Harry Hibbard

* H. H. Sibley, (del.)

NEW YORK.

TORK.

18 Preston King (F.S.)

19 Willard Ives

20 Timothy Jenkins

21 William W. Snow

22 Henry Bennett

23 Leander Babeock

24 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, jr.

26 H. S. Walbridge

27 William A. Suckett

28 Ab. M. Schernerhorn

29 Jedecitah Hosford

30 Reuben Robie

31 Frederick S. Martin

32 S. G. Huren.

33 Aug. P. Hascall

34 Lorenso Burrows

Insustr. 4 J. H. Hobart Haws
5 George Briggs
6 James Brooks
7 Abraham P. Stevens
8 Gilbert Dean
9 William Murray
10 Marius Schoonmaker
11 Josiah Sutherland, jr.
12 David L. Seymour
13 John H. Shoderoft
14 John H. Boyd
15 Joseph Bussell
16 John Wells
17 Alexander H. Buel

1 Nathan D. Stratton 2 Charles Skelton 3 Isaac Wildrick NORTH CAROLINA.

1 T. L. Clingman, (S. R.)
2 Joseph P. Culdwell
3 Alfred Dockery
4 James T. Morchead
5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.)

*R. W. Weightman, (del.)

1 David T. Disney 2 L. D. Campbell, (F. S.) 3 Hiram Bell 4 Resignation Stanton Hiram Bell
Benjamin Stanton
Alfred P. Egerton
Frederick Green
Netson Barrere
John L. Tuylor
Edson B. Olds
Charles Sweetser
George H. Busby

10.
12 John Weish
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
15 William F. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Neuton, (F. S.)
20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)
21 N. S. Townsend

oregon.

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

PENNSTUVANIA.

1 Thomas B. Florence
2 Joseph R. Chandler
3 Henry D. Moore
4 John Robbins, jr.
5 John McNair
6 Thomas Ross
7 John A. Morrison
8 Thaddeus Stevens
9 J. Glancy Jones
10 Miles M. Dimmick
21 John M. Howe
10 Miles M. Dimmick
22 John M. Kulison
9 J. Glancy Jones
11 Henry M. Fuller
12 Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)
13 Janes Gamble
14 T. M. Bibighaus
15 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
17 John J. Dawson
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kulison
20 John Milison
21 Thomas M. Howe
22 John W. Howe (F. S.)
23 John H. Walker
RHODE ISLAND. RHODE ISLAND.

2 Benjamin H. Thurston 1 George E. King

1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.)
2 James L. Orr, (S. R.)
3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.)
4 James McQueen, (S. R.) 1 Andrew Johnson 2 Albert G. Walkins 3 Wm. M. Churchwell 4 John H. Savage 5 George W. Jones 6 Wm. H. Polk 7 Meredith P. Gentry
8 William Cullom
9 Isham G. Harris
10 Fred. P. Stanton
11 Christopher H. William

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Fuulkner
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
1 Thos. S. Boccok, (S. R.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
1 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F. B. McMullen, (U.)
1 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.)
1 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson, (U.)
2 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)

VERMONT.

3 George B. Meacham

4 Th. Bartlett, jr., (F. S.) WISCONSIN.

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.)

3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)

2 Benj. C. Eastman

*Delegates from the Territories. RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. 2 5

i	Arkansas -			-	1	-	1	13
è	Connecticut			1	3	1	3	I
	Delaware -			-	1	1	-	0
ŀ	Florida .			1	-	1	-	F
	Indiana -			2	8	1	9	1 1
	Illinois .			1	6	1	6 1 4 3 5	13
	Iowa			-	2	1	1	1
Ĉ	Kentucky -			5	5	6	4	0
	Louisiana -			1	3	1	3	10
l	Maine -			2	5	2	5	1 "
ħ	Massachuset	ts -		9	1	10	-	T
H	Maryland -			4	2	3	3	1
	California .			-	2	-	2	t
	Georgia -			2	6	3	3 2 5 2 6	0
١	Michigan -			2	1	1	2	
	Missouri -			3	2	-	5	1 0
	Mississippi -			_	4	-	4	1
ř	New Hamps	hire		2	2	2	2	1 2
'n	New York -			17	17	32	2	1.3
	New Jersey			1	4	4	1	
	North Caroli	na -		6	3	6	3	
	Ohio			10	11	10	11	1
1	Pennsylvani			9	1.5	15	9	1
V	Rhode Island	1 .		1	1	2	-	
U	South Caroli	na -		-	7	-	7	
	Tennessee -			4	7	4	7	1
8	Texas -			-	2	-	2	
-1	Voument			- 19	1	9	1	1

Virginia Wisconsii Total thus far - - 90 143 115 118 Democratic majority thus far -Democratic majority in 1849 -

Democratic gain - - -A majority of the House is Democrats elected Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig) -Frèe-sollers

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only occurs in case the Presidential election is referred to the House of Representatives, the following is the result thus far:

Democratic States-20. Whig States-7. Whig !
Florida,
Missouri,
Massachusett
Michigan,
Maryland,
North Carolin
Vermont Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio. Kentucky, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island. Ohio, do Pennsylvania do South Carolina, Secessio Texas, (Union.) Tennessee, do Wisconsin, do

STIMSON & CO.'S New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

gis and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight, trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote

the country to the other, and between the most remote points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community.) we feel assured that we shall never case to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchant generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization,

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography. Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

TEMB.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may year year to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms: to Literature and General Intelligence.

terms:

Single copy for one year \$2.00

Single copy for six months 100

Three copies for one year 500

Six copies for one year 1000

Twenty copies for ix months 1500

The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage, should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders and communications, addressed (root paid) to Gurley & Good-ommunications.

R. R. GURLEY, D. R. GOODLOE

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, June 11, 1851. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, beld on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Statesman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which it was

which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and carnestly recommend
the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of
African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

AND THE

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet;" the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest bitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the naswspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnfished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains; a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTEE REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOP'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted that the contract with a department of the suppose.

union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TRRMS:
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum. For any one of the four Reviews, \$2 or property for any two, do 5 00 700 For any three, do 7 00 For all four of the Reviews, 8 00 8 10 Pleakwood's Magazine, 3 00 9 10 Pleakwood's Magazine, 3 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parketylle Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned. Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preisanitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to

SAMUEL WEBB; Secretary.

Office No. 38 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Locan square, Philadelphia. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute.
The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar auroness.

purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hunired feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water earried off by drains under gro

well as into the main building, and all the waste water earried off by drains under ground.

THE WAYER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large ceelar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the sontrol of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

Mar 24—

SHEPPARD & VAN HABLINGEN, No. 274 Chesnut street, above Tenth, Philadelphia, have just received per steamer splendid Table and Plano Covers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Moreens, and Worsted Damasks

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

[From the German of Korner.]

Through gloom and night the hand of love Can lead to realms I life and rest; Love can loose and love can bind, Love will seek and love will find Its way to every human breast.

Hate and fury strive in vain
To crush or chill his magic power;
At his touch the wintry plain,
Lone and dreary, blooms again,
Radiant as a summer bower.

Ever beautiful and bright, Still on earth he deigns to roam; But in yonder realms of light, Where happy spirits wing their flight, Is his birthplace and his home!

PROGRESS OF REFORM IN ENGLAND. - The

New York Herald says: "There appears to be a lull in political mat-There appears to be a full in political matters in England, which may continue until the assembling of Parliament in February next. All parties appear to be resting on their oars, anxiously awaiting the introduction of the Reform bill, which, it is well understood, Lord John Russell intends to place before that body as soon after its assembling as may be. The basis of the reform proposed is an extension of the elective franchise. How far it is to be extended no one knows at present; but to be satisfactory to the people, the concession must be considerable, and be followed by others. Reform is the watchword in England, and reform is the only means of warding off revolution, which will certainly break out in Europe before many years. The time has come when a great concession of political rights must be made to the English people; and when it is granted, others will be demanded, until at length universal suffrage will be the rule. This will be the ultimate result, for the masses are becoming loud in their demands. The pressure from without cannot be resisted by the government,

and the arrival of Kossuth is making it more notent than ever. The reforms about to be proposed by Lord John Russell must be followed up by other con-cessions. His bill will only be an entering wedge. The more that is conceded, the more there will be demanded, and the stronger and more irresistible will be the popular cry. When this takes place, the House of Commons, representing the people, will attack the corruptions which have so long existed in England. The church establishment will be assailed, reforms will be introduced in every department of the government, and a conflict between the Commons and the Lords and privileged classes will be the consequence. In such a conflict, the House of Lords would be demolished, and would be converted into a body resembling the Senate of the United States; and eventually the government would become as republican as ours,

with a monarch without power at the head. Such, we think, is an outline of the transition which England is destined to undergo within the lifetime of the present generation. We live in an extraordinary age. We live as We live in an extraordinary age. We live as much in five years, and accomplish as much within that period of time, as our ancestors did in fifty. It is the privilege of the United States to lead the van in this wonderful progress. Despite our non-intervention we are making ourselves felt in European politics, and we are now in the beginning of the end.

INTERESTING CASE UPON HABEAS COBPUS .-The Philadelphia Ledger says that on Saturday, Richard W. Thomas, a clergyman of the Methodist church, and a practitioner of medicine, was heard before Judge Kelly—a writ of habeas corpus having been sued out for that purpose. It was alleged that the relator is of unsound mind, superinduced by an unnatural action of his nervous system. At the instance of his wife, he was taken before a magistrate. She testified that, in consequence of his mental exshe was in danger of her life. Certificates from respectable physicians, who were ognizant of his symptoms, were presented to the magistrate, and he was sent to the hospital at Blockley. The application was for the disat Blockley. The application was for the discharge of Mr. Thomas from the custody of the officers of that institution. The court heard the testimony of the physicians referred to prices are advancing. above. They stated it as their opinion that, should be be deprived of the treatment which he could only receive in his present situation, the nervous excitement under which he was laboring would become confirmed lunacy. Under these circumstances, the court intimated the propriety of remanding Mr. Thomas to the hospital. He, however, consented to go back until a commission be had for the purpose of testing the soundness of his mind. The case was thus disposed of for the present.

GENERAL WALBACH .- We are gratified to carn that this veteran of more than fifty years' service in the army of the United States is to remain with us in command of the third military department.

In 1782 he entered the army of Louis XVI, and left it after the imprisonment of that mon-arch. He served with the combined armies on the Rhine and in the Netherlands, and covered the retreat of the Duke of York after the battle amount. of Dunkirk. In 1795 he embarked for St. Domingo, and 1797 came to this country on leave to meet his father, and resigned his foreign commission in 1798. He joined McPherson's olunteers, and in 1799 received a commission

He writes a bold hand, without glasses, and his experience, energy, and integrity justify a well founded hope that as a centenarian he may be found at his post, erect and alert.

who bring them.

A proof, however, of its success and ability may be derived from the circumstance, that although sufficient time has elapsed in several ound at his post, erect and alert.

Confined for some time to the limited quar-ters of Fort McHenry, the present just and en-lightened Secretary of War has extended to him and his family the privilege of making this city his headquarters, and he now occupies the mansion of the Hon. John Barney, where we fondly hope that he may be permitted to repose, respected, esteemed, and beloved by all who know him.—Balt. American.

A PROLIFIC COUNTY .- The Watertown (N.Y.)

Teffersonian says: Jefferson county, in addition to her two miltwo States with governors; the former by some 20,000 majority, the latter by from 2,000 to 3,000. Governor Wood, of Ohio, was formerly a resident of Woodville, town of Ellisburgh; village, and learned his trade in the establishment of N. M. Woodruff, esq.

Envy shoots at others, and wounds herself.

BY THE MORNING'S MAILS.

Sailing of the Steamer Cambria. Boston, Nov. 24.—The steamer Cambria, which sails for Liverpool on Wednesday, will take out about \$500,000 in specie.

Elections in Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 24 .- The election for Repreone Whig have been chosen, and there is no choice for the remaining three members. In Coalitionists elected four Representatives in the town last year.

[Second Despatch.]

Boston, Nov. 24.—The Democrats of this city have nominated A. W. Thanter for mayor. Returns from fifty-five towns show the election of thirty-five Coalitionists, twenty-one Whigs, and twenty seven no choice. The chances are, that the Coalitionists will have a majority in the legislature, thus securing the re-election of Governor Boutwell. Twenty-one towns remain to be heard from.

Arrest of Rioters.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 22 .- Marshal Bush arrived making arrests of the persons indicted at Buffalo for participation in the late riots. We have Salisbury, and Seymour King.

Kossuth-Steamer Georgia-Fatal Accident. NEW YORK, Nov. 24 .- Mayor Kingsland, of this city, has received a letter from Kossuth, in which he states that he will be unable to leave for America in the steamer Washington, which sails on the 14th, and will therefore delay his departure until the sailing of the Humboldt on the 20th instant. He may therefore certainly be looked for about the 2d of December.

The steamer Georgia sailed this afternoon with the California mails and 600 passengers.

The side wall of the brewery next to Hoe's factory was forced out to-day by the pressure of grain in the bin, and fell upon a blacksmith shop adjoining, killing two men named Mackay and Brown, and seriously injuring several others. Trial of Castner Hanaway.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—In the U. S. Circuit Court this morning, at 10 o'clock, Judges Grier and Kane presiding, Castner Hanaway, white man, a Quaker, was placed on trial for alleged treason, growing out of the Christiana outbreak, in which Mr. Gorsuch was killed and his nephew badly wounded. Shortly after nine 'clock an immense crowd of blacks and whites blocked up the passage-way through Independence Hall leading to the court-room. At halfpast ten o'clock the doors were opened and the crowd rushed in, filling the room to suffocation.

Not a single negro was seen inside. The counsel for the United States were, U. S. District Attorney John W. Ashmead, James Ludlow, Geo. L. Ashmead, Robert J. Brent, and Hon. James Cooper. The counsel for Hanaway were John M. Read, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, James S. Lewis, and Theodore Cuyler. The list of jurors was called, and eighty-one answered to their names. Judge Grier said he would compel the attendance of jurors by fining each absentee \$100. After some preliminary business, excusing jurors, &c., the court adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the jury will be empanneled.

Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22 .- It now appears from In the Senate the parties are equally divi-

ded—there being a tie. The Whigs have eight majority in the House. | those who have been acting.

Effect of Foreign Advices at New Orleans. New ORLEANS, Nov. 24 .- The news by the steamer Atlantic was received by the Picayune last night. The cotton market is better, and

The Native Americans in Boston Boston, Nov. 24 .- The Native American party has organized in this city, and, on Saturday evening, nominated Dr. J. V. C. Smith for mayor. The party has also issued a call for a State convention on the 25th December.

Homestead Exemption .- Probably no part of the reformed constitution proposes a principle of domestic policy of more universal interest than the 39th section of the 3d article, which reads: "Laws shall be passed by the Legislature to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of a debtor, not exceeding in value five hundred dollars.* The justice, as well as the social benefit of such a constitutional provision, is no longer open to discussion. It is a fixed fact that we are to have a homestead exemption in Maryland, and it only remains for the Legislature to limit the

There has been a very meager expression of the popular sentiment upon this subject, and the opinions advanced were generally unfavorable to it, yet the framers of the constitution hoped to secure, by this means, a permanent of first lieutenant and adjutant of cavalry. He bas served under every President of the United of novel suggestion in Maryland, and calcula-States, and has risen by regular promotion to his present elevated position.

In his eighty-sixth year he continues to render good and faithful service to his adopted the accounts that reach us of its working are country—enjoying robust and vigorous health.

He writes a bold hand, without glasses, and his who bring them.

of the States to test the advantage of Exemption Laws, in no instance have they been re-pealed. In the hour of misfortune this provision may come to every man's relief, giving him a home and support for his family, saving him from pauperism, and holding forth a helping hand to retrieve his loss, and the charitable indulgence shown him to learn prudence and economy; but if the forecast meant to be merciful and wise shall only be perverted to purposes of evil, shall prove a trap to catch the unwary, to hamper individual credit, or otherwise prove injurious to the industrious and lions worth of butter and cheese which she has furnished the hungry this fall, has furnished the hungry this fall, has furnished nately enables the legislature to render the ate of Tennessee in favor of procuring a history obligation nugatory by limiting the exemption of the State under legislative authority. obligation nugatory by limiting the exemption to a nominal sum. We deem it our duty to call the attention of the community to this important topic, and would gladly lay before the pub-Governor Farwell was born and reared in this lie, through our columns, any information that village, and learned his trade in the establish may throw light upon a subject of which we have no practical experience, and therefore can express only speculative opinions.

[Frederick (Md.) Examiner.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR .- The Courier and Enquirer, of Friday, contained an article several columns long, asserting that Kossuth was no better than he should be, and that the Hungarian war was essentially a mere struggle of the Magyar race to keep the Sclavonians of Hungary in subjection. The Courier, on this occasion, merely repeated the arguments it used several months since, when we convicted sentatives in the various towns where there was no choice on the 10th came off to-day. The result in Lowell is, that six Coalitionists and public exposer, of its secrets. We do not proignorance of the subject, not convenient in a public exposer, of its secrets. We do not propose again to go in detail through the errors of choice for the remaining three members. In Springfield the Whigs elected all four Representatives by forty or fifty majority over the united Free-soil and Democratic vote. The Coalitionists elected four Representatives in the serving of assistance from the United States government, and even worthy of some admiration and sympathy. Here is certainly almost as notable a change of opinion as any mani-fested in the Courier's blundering articles of last

spring.
As to the enslavement of the Sclavonians by the Magyars, we will now merely repeat what has been demonstrated beyond denial—that they were not enslaved at all, but had equal privileges everywhere with the Magyars, and, in Croatia, superior and exclusive privileges; and that the sole oppression they suffered was, that the Magyar was the official language of that country, just as the English is of this, and just in this city this morning, for the purpose of making arrests of the persons indicted at Buffalo for participation in the late riots. We have heard of four arrests up to the present time, Courier forgets that we last spring proved by viz: Wm. L. Crandall, J. B. Brigham, L. H. the letters of Jellachich himself that that rising was got up by the treachery of the Austrian Court, which supplied the money to carry it on, even while pretending to condemn it, and to put the same Jellachich under the ban for leading it.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE NEW YORK CATASTROPHE .- Many instances of heroism and self-sacrifice on the part of the children are told. One poor girl who was on the staircase after the balustrades had gone, feeling herself fiercely pressed toward the edge of the fearful gulf, threw her arms around a younger girl next to her, who, having more support, stood in no immediate danger. The little one, feeling the grasp of her friend, said, "Anne, let go, please, or you will drag me down with you." And Anne did let go. A few instants she kept her footing, then reeled and fell upon the mass of sufferers below, where she suffered speedy death.

An instance of fraternal devotion is told of one Alfred Gage, who, after reaching the ground floor in safety, saw his brother on the fatal staircase, vainly seeking to retain his footing. Alfred attempted to stem the living tide, and to make his way through it to assist his brother, but his efforts were fruitless, and placing himself below the little fellow, he told him to spring down a height of twenty feet. Thus called upon, the boy made the frightful leap into the arms of his brother, and both fell among the dying and wounded, without being in the least injured.

ANOTHER PHASE IN THE McDonough Case .-The case of T. J. Durant, for the absent heirs, vs. R. R. Gurley and others, came up before the Fifth District Court yesterday for a hearing. The plaintiffs ask that the commission of executorship granted to Gurley and the other absent testamentary executors in the succession of the late John McDonough be revoked, on the grounds that they left the city immediately after being qualified, and have never attended to the duties it imposed. It was in evidence, that, of the sixty-nine meetings held by the acting ex-ecutors, the Maryland executors were present but once, with the exception of one of them, who was present at two meetings. After arguthe returns that the Democrats have elected ment, the case was taken under advisement. their Auditor by about four hundred majority. The decision in this case will virtually decide another one-that is, whether the absent executors shall divide the inventory commissions with

[N. O. Delta, Nov. 16.

Boston, Nov. 23 .- The concert of Mile. Jenny Lind, at the Melodeon, last night, was brilliant and crowded. She has lost none of her popularity.

There is a gentleman in Cincinnati, who, in 1842, had not a dollar nor a second shirt. With a keen and prophetic eye to the future, he "threw out for the chances," and is now worth \$150,000. So much for enterprise and energy, and so much for that indominant iron of the soul which does not bend itself to the blows of adversity.

The first stern-wheel boat—exposed wheel—that ever ran on the Ohio, was a fittle jumper called the Allegheny. She was regarded as so much of a novelty in her day, that much poetry was dedicated to her praise. The following verse is a specimen of the quality:

"The Alleyheny is the fastest boat
That ever I d.d see,
And every time her bucket strikes
She jumps like any flea."

KENTUCKY .- The first two ballots for U. S. Senator, by the Kentucky Legislature, resulted

as follows:			
F T 10) U F F F F F F	1st ballot.	2d.	
Archibald Dixon, (Whig,)	41	38	
George Robertson do.	26	27	
Humphrey Marshall,	8	10	
John J. Crittenden, do.	1	1	
William O. Butler, (Opp.)	60	60	

It is a fact somewhat remarkable, that Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, has succeeded Rev. Dr. Brodhead as paster of three different churches-namely, in Rhinebeck, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn.

A few weeks since, one hundred and twenty-five persons, who had been for six months on probation, were received into the First Metho-dist Church in New Haven, Conn. It was expected that about one hundred more would be dmitted soon.

More than 75,000 copies of Nelson's Cause and Cure of Infidelity have already been put in

At least 240,000 persons in the city of New York alone attend no religious worship on the

A resolution has been introduced in the Sen-

Thurlow Weed, esq., was a passenger in the Baltiq, from New York for Liverpool, on Satur-

The age of the youngest child killed by the New York catastrophe was 5 years and 10 months; and the oldest, 14 years and 11 months.